DOMESTIC MISSIONS

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church.

AUGUST, 1862.

Bishop Talbot in Colorado.—We have letters to the tenth of July from Bishop Talbot, which are of the most encouraging character. He arrived at Denver City, on Sunday morning, the twenty-third of June. St. John's in the Wilderness, the only organized parish in the Territory, vacant, at once rallied under his influence. Means were provided to purchase a building erected for the Methodists, South, which has been adapted in its arrangements to our services, and no doubt before this time consecrated. A rector has been called by the vestry, who undertake his entire support; and, as a temporary supply, the Rev. Mr. Hagar, of Nebraska, has gone thither for three months.

Another large town, Central City, had been visited twice by the Bishop, with the most encouraging results. An unexpected church strength was developed; a parish was at once to be organized, and a rector to be called. The parish will be self-sustaining from the beginning.

The Bishop also had visited Idaho, Spanish Bar, Golden City, and other places. These are of less importance.

At the date of his last letter, he was about setting out for the South Park region, whence he expected to return in time to leave Denver on the twenty-fifth of July, for Nevada, by the Overland stage through Utah. The Bishop, acknowledging the merciful preservation of God thus far, trusts the same gracious Providence to the end of his long and perilous journey.

Missionary Association in Hartford.—In our monthly acknowledgments will be found a statement of the proceeds of a private Missionary Festival in Hartford. We learn that this little Missionary Association is not connected with either of the churches in that city. A few personal friends of Mrs. W—— have met weekly during the past year at her house, for the purpose of working for the Missionary cause; and the sale was held in the same place. These friends belong, some to St. John's, and some to Christ Church. The little girls who contributed are members of the Parish-school of St. John's. We wish the Association equal success in the future; and hope that other ladies may combine their energies for the same cause in the same way.

A Horse for a Missionary.—One of the missionaries in Wisconsin, the Rev. A. B. Peabody, has just removed into the western part of that diocese, to become itinerant missionary in an extensive district. The position of his stations is such, that he has to serve three in one and the same day, the extreme distance between them being twenty-two miles; a distance, he says, "which, with my present health and walking abilities, I can not possibly make on foot, after holding service between ten and twelve in the morning, and stopping for a second service at three or four P.M., at an intermediate point. I shall be compelled to hire or purchase some description of conveyance. The latter will, in the end, be less expensive, and for the present, better for me, as after serving these places, I have to travel twenty-four miles to officiate at three other places on the next Sunday. But I have not the means to purchase. Is there, within your knowledge, a generous friend of Missions who would loan me, without, or even with interest, one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five dollars. The people here may, or may not, raise sufficient during the year to enable me to pay it; but my hope is that they will, or will do so much for my support that I could spare it from the Missionary stipend. If I could be enabled to supply this necessity, by the purchase of a horse and wagon, it would enable me to perform my work more punctually and more efficiently."

Of course it will not do for the missionary to go into debt for these. Who will furnish the horse and wagon? Or if no *one* is ready, what *three* will send our treasurer fifty dollars each, as a special gift, for this object?

Books for a Missionary.—The Rev. Mr. Beckel, missionary to the Germans, in Herman, Wisconsin, asks, in his report, for books useful to him in his new position. Mr. B. is an able, learned German, of many years' experience in the ministry of the Lutherans, who has lately been admitted to orders in the Church. The books most needed by him are such as would be authorities in the controversies which his new position necessarily brings along with it. In a private note he says "his petition is for surplus books of any of our friends, which contain,

"*First.* The detail history of our Church.

"*Second.* The very items of Reformation in England, and the true fact of succession in the time of the Reformation.

"*Third.* Bishop Bull's works, and any thing useful to a busy student, no matter if in English or Latin.

"*Fourth.* The Fathers, together a bulwark against the agitation of the divers enemies of the Church.

"I merely make mention of these things. If they may be had, I would thankfully receive them, and promise to diligently study them."

We take the liberty of saying that the Rev. Dr. Ashley, of Milwaukee, Wis., will forward to Mr. B. whatever books are sent to him. Of course we shall gladly forward any sent to the Domestic Office.

Prayer-Books Wanted.—Our missionaries in their reports often call for prayer-books. We invite attention now particularly to that of the Rev. Mr. Osborne in Illinois, to be found on page 235.

MAINE.

Brunswick—Rev. E. Ballard.

The report from this station must embrace much the same kind of information as heretofore. Its condition to meet the wants for its support is, however, somewhat improved. It is gratifying to state, that a fund for relieving the necessity of its dependence on the General Board, and other external aid, has been commenced by a generous donation from the Rev. Benjamin Hale, D.D., of Newburyport, Mass., formerly connected with Bowdoin College. Some additions have already been made to it. When the friends of the parish shall fill up the necessary amount for relieving the missionary boards which now contribute to its support, it will stand as a permanent auxiliary to the Church, in gaining ministers for her altars, and intelligent laymen for her support, as has already been done annually from the college near which it is placed. The Sunday school and the Bible-class continue their encouraging aids. The congregations are large as usual. The several removals of communicants, it is hoped, will have their places supplied before another annual report.

Lewiston — Rev. N. F. Ludlum.

The missionary at Lewiston has not much to report for the last six months. The attendance, which fell off during the winter, has now come up again to the usual measure, with the addition of several new faces.

The most interesting event which has occurred lately among us, was the baptism on Whitsunday of five adults and five children. Three of the adults were from the surrounding denominations.

Truly an inspiring sight was presented when the company of parents, sponsors, and witnesses gathered round the font, to witness or share in the pledges given at the reception into the ark of Christ's Church of such, we hope, as shall be saved.

Yesterday, the second Sunday after Trinity, three more children were baptized.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Nashua — Rev. D. F. Banks.

The parish is growing very rapidly, and every thing is most encouraging. The church is completed, and will be consecrated the 15th of the present month. After one more quarter, we hope to be entirely self-supporting.

In the June number of the Spirit of Missions, under the caption of "Later Date," the report of *some other* clergyman is appended to my own.

[An error in making up the page gave to the Rev. Mr. Banks a portion of what belonged to the Rev. Dr. Bourns.]

Sanbornton — Rev. M. A. Herrick.

The following report of my official duties since the first of January last, is respectfully submitted: Baptisms, infants, 1; adults, 21; whole number of baptisms, 22. Confirmations, 20. Communicants at last report, 5; present number, 28. Sunday-school scholars, 35. Number of families, about 40.

The missionary has employed his whole time in the duties of the station, and thus there has been no interruption whatever in the regular services of the church on the Lord's Day. The congregation has been considerably increased in numbers, with a very decided improvement in responding to the services, and in its devotional appearance. In spite of many trials and discouragements, and, I am sorry to say, a most relentless and untiring spirit of opposition from without, the work of the Church appears to be steadily progressing, and is being attended with a fair measure of success.

DELAWARE.

Laurel—Rev. George Hall.

I took charge of this field, embracing St. Luke's, Seaford; St. Philip's Chapel, Laurel; Christ Church, Broad Creek; St. John's, Little Hill, and St. Mark's, Little Creek Hundred, in the early part of December last. Our prospects are quite hopeful — our congregations good. Our Sunday-schools are improving. A new one is about to be established. Six persons were confirmed at the visitation of our Bishop in May. Seven infants have been baptized and one adult.

MICHIGAN.

Jonesville — Rev. L. H. Corson.

Since my last report, I have not failed to have the usual services morning and evening every Sunday. I labor under great discouragements arising from the restless nature of the population of the West, that is immigrating from place to place; and from a want of adequate support, owing to the poverty of the great mass of the congregation which I serve, you would deem it incredible should I lay before you the facts in the case, that a family could exist on the small sum which I annually receive.

But I will not complain, because I am conscious of laying here a foundation deep and strong for the Church of future generations. The chief encouraging feature of this station is the promising Sunday-school. This has within a year or two increased from *thirty* to *seventy-five*. More than half this number are the children of others than churchmen. And they are all becoming strongly attached to the Liturgy of the Church. In more than one case their parents have been attracted to the church, through their children's influence.

Clifton — Rev. William Long.

I regret to report how greatly this station has suffered from changes this spring. But one family of the American population remains, whilst the mining portion have been almost as much unsettled. The change of superintendent of the mine has of necessity introduced an entire new class of official subordinates; and the proposed change in the hours of labor, from eight to ten hours each day, has caused many of the miners to remove. And what is even worse for parochial matters, the new and the old do not readily coalesce. Whilst power is passing from one set of hands to another, there must necessarily be much dislike and hostility engendered. And as the missionary is allied by his very position with the waning interest, it is impossible for him to secure the co-operation and support of both. Although there have arisen no occasions for unpleasant personalities, and the relations of both interests toward the missionary have been uniformly pleasant and agreeable, yet it is very evident that a rector selected by those who manage the Company's affairs would command more zealous co-operation, and prove more effective in his ministrations. Under these circumstances, I have felt at liberty to withdraw from the station, and accordingly sent in my resignation to the vestry, to take effect on the first of July.

Ionia, etc. — Rev. D. B. Lyon.

The undersigned would respectfully report, that since the first of January last the regular Sunday and most of the holiday services have been held in the churches in Ionia and Saranac, seven adult persons and three infants have been baptized, and a class of ten persons prepared for confirmation.

Since Easter I have undertaken the additional labor of holding "a third service," on alternate Sundays, at Lyons, eight miles distant. I am taken to and from my appointments on a *hand-car*, propelled by four men, kindly furnished me by my senior warden. The labor is too hard for me, and I fear I shall not hold out to the end of the year, unless I find it to be in a literal sense true that they who wait upon the Lord shall *renew* their strength. Would that there were two missionaries in the county instead of one. In view of the vastness of the field and the scarcity of laborers, I often become depressed and discouraged. There is not a clergyman of our Church near to whom I can go for counsel and sympathy, when peculiar trials weigh upon me; and it is a rare thing if one comes from a distance to visit me. When the Bishop comes, we regard it as an *angel's visit* indeed.

We have three Sunday-schools, numbering in all over one hundred scholars, under the instruction of a few devoted and faithful teachers; but we are sadly deficient in library-books; the supply we obtained two years ago having been read through and through, and shifted from school to school. If our necessity were known to some of our Eastern parishes, I think we should soon have a supply of second-hand books, which would be gratefully received, and read with avidity by our children, and some of our older members.

Our parish in Ionia, on which I have bestowed more labor than on any other, does not prosper as I could wish. The church here is overshadowed by four long-established and powerful sects, all of which, especially during "the revival season," have what is called *powerful preaching*. Occasionally, however, one is added to our number, which makes up for our losses occasioned by removals and other causes.

It is very different with the church in Saranac, which embraces as attendants nearly all the principal families of the place. The salutary influence of the Church in that community is very marked and apparent to all. Often I hear this observation made: "How wonderfully has Saranac changed since you commenced holding services here!" Two years ago there was but little respect apparently paid to religion or the Lord's day in this place. Now we have as attentive a congregation as any to which it has ever been my happiness to minister. I inclose you the Bishop's observation respecting the church in Saranac, which may not be uninteresting to you.*

* *February 17th*, 1861. — I consecrated Trinity Church, Saranac, preached and confirmed six persons. I never was more agreeably surprised than in setting apart this beautiful edifice for the worship of God. It is one of the best churches of its kind in the diocese. Every thing connected with it is in the best taste, and admirably adapted to impress the mind of the worshippers, that it is the house of God. It shows the wisdom of procuring

I have made a collection in each of my churches for Domestic Missions, amounting to the sum of five dollars, which please deduct from my salary. Our collections, which sometimes fall short of fifty cents, must appear contemptible to Eastern eyes, but the truth is, dimes in the West are larger than Eastern dollars; besides, too, it must be remembered that Western people, especially in new places, have not been trained to habits of liberality in behalf of religion. This will require time.

Brooklyn — Rev. W. N. Lyster.

I have much cause for thankfulness while reviewing the condition of my field, especially during and since the season of Lent. There have been evidences of unusual seriousness among our people, and many additions made to the little flock in Brooklyn. Our church-edifice, the second one, you remember, that has been erected in my present neighborhood, was opened by us for public worship on Quinquagesima Sunday; and on that day, and for several cheering Sundays that succeeded, we had baptisms, amounting in all to ten adults, and about as many infants. Twelve persons were confirmed on the Bishop's arrival after Easter. Not a few others have been inquiring, constantly reading, and, we would trust, *praying* for guidance and further light upon the greatest of all subjects; and we doubt not that on the approaching day of our Diocesan's next visit, there will be a *consecration* of some "lively stones," in addition to the massive ones in our edifice of All Saints.

Marquette — Rev. Josiah Phelps.

In presenting my quarterly report, as missionary at this station, I can only say that my time has been regularly occupied, and that the public and private duties of the missionary have been performed with an earnest desire to extend the knowledge and love of the Church, as the ark of salvation, in the full obedience of faith. What the fruits may be must be left with Him who alone can dispose the unruly wills and affections of sinful men.

We are expecting a visit this month from our beloved Diocesan, and as he has not been here now for nearly two years, we shall be exceedingly glad to meet him again in the parish. Some few persons are ready to renew and ratify their baptismal vows and obligations in the apostolic rite of confirmation, but how many I am not yet able to state.

Trenton, etc. — Rev. M. Ward.

The church in Wyandotte is making constant and substantial progress. At a recent visitation, the Bishop confirmed nine persons, and others are awaiting confirmation now. Opposition strengthens the cause which it was intended to demolish. With the congregation are connected several enterprising, capable men. They are looking forward with confident hope to the erection of a church-edifice, as the work of the coming season. That accomplished, the congregation will hardly fail of being quickly able to maintain a resident clergyman, without aid from abroad.

OHIO.

Columbus—Rev. J. L. Grover.

I HAD hoped to report to you at this time the change of our congregation to a more favorable location—an arrangement recommended by Bishop Bedell, and approved by the congregation generally. The vestry passed a resolution to that effect, and appointed a committee to look out a suitable place in which to commence services. Thus matters remained on Easter Monday. At that time some change was made in the Vestry, and at their first meeting the action of the old Vestry was rescinded. They resolved to remain where they are, and adopted some other measures that I could not approve. Under the circumstances, I notified them that they must consider the parish vacant after the 1st of July.

The result will be this. They will put forth new efforts to sustain themselves, or they will submit to the necessity of aban-

the services of the best architects in planning and erecting our church-edifices. The expense is slight, in comparison with the gain, of having done every thing in the best way, and best calculated to promote a reverence for the place where God has promised to dwell. It was my first visit to this place, and I rejoiced that a few members of our Church had given such marked evidence of their love for it, and its great Head. I hope that God will richly reward them in the best of spiritual gifts for their labor of love.

doning the present location and going to another point. In either event, good will result. The Bishop approves my decision, and is confident that the movement to sustain the congregation where it now is will be a failure.

In taking leave of the Board, I express to them and to you my thanks for the aid that has been afforded, and hope that what has been done will not be lost.

Maumee, etc.—Rev. John Swan.

Since my last quarterly report my parishes have been favored with a very pleasant and refreshing visit from the Assistant-Bishop of the Diocese. The evening of his visit to Maumee City was a very unpropitious one, the rain pouring down in torrents just at the hour of service; notwithstanding, there was quite a respectable congregation in attendance. Amongst the audience were two ministers of the Methodist denomination. There would have been confirmed five persons, but the inclemency of the weather prevented two of them from being present. Two devoted Episcopalians, residing at a distance of seven or eight miles, came through the storm with their young babe to have it dedicated on the occasion to the Lord in the sacrament of baptism. As intimated in my last report, and in anticipation of the Bishop's visit, our church-edifice was very much improved in its appearance during the spring. The tower and other outside wood-work, with the front fence, have been re-painted. The interior of the walls has been whitewashed and a portion of the wood-work repainted.

At St. John's, Napoleon, also, though the parish has suffered sadly from so many of its influential members going to the war, some improvements have been made in putting up neat blinds to the windows of the church, in grading the lot, and building steps at the front-door. This has been mainly done through the efforts and liberality of an active and influential vestryman, whose valuable services we are soon to lose by his removal to another part of the diocese. An almost greater loss we are likely to sustain in the removal of our senior warden, who has long acted as a lay reader, and who laid the first foundation of the church in the place. These losses are almost a death-blow to our little parish, but it is to be hoped that the Great Head of the Church will raise up some others to take their place. On the evening of the Bishop's visit, our little sanctuary was crowded, and the rite of confirmation administered to three persons; a sick person also was confirmed in private.

INDIANA.

Goshen—Rev. C. A. Foster.

In this quarter's report I have not much to add, except that all things in my field have yet the divine blessing—"all's well." At the Bishop's last visit, two were confirmed. As to the church building, the plasterers are at work, and have promised to finish by the first of August. I have collected by subscription, since the opening of the spring, and with the assistance of the ladies, about $500, for going on with the church.

Cannelton—Rev. W. L. Githens.

I have been very much cheered in my labors here for the past six months. The attendance upon all our services is always good. And I feel that our church is exerting a noble influence in this little town. Its success here, in the midst of troubles and perplexities, has been indeed a triumph. I am really grateful to the kind hearts who contributed to the support of our mission churches, and thankful for past success in my church-work here, and hopeful for the future. Your missionary feels encouraged to press on in the work.

I trust that God will continue to bless this little Zion, and that many, very many more will be gathered into his ark — the Church—who shall be found faithful when He comes to make up His jewels.

Worthington—Rev. H. Hollis.

The past quarter has been spent in parochial duty, with no interruption. On Easter we had the pleasure of a visit from my friend and brother, Rev. H. H. Messenger, late missionary to Africa. Our congregation and Sunday-school were much gratified, and I trust benefited, by his deeply interesting addresses.

One adult has been baptized since my last report. Our Bishop, much to our regret, was unable to visit us and hold confirmation in May. We pray that, by God's blessing, his health may soon be restored.

Our people have provided means to paint our church, and build a fence around our

church-lots, which I hope to report as finished at the close of the next quarter. May God grant us spiritual progress.

Lima—Rev. H. M. Thompson.

Since my last report I have tried to keep on my path of duty, and by God's help, do my best to bring others to that path; and I have great cause to rejoice, and to thank God for the measure of sunshine which has cheered my way and the success which has attended my efforts; not that all has been done which I could have hoped, but that something has been accomplished, at least in point of labor, which, watered by grace divine, I humbly trust may appear in fruit, to the glory of God.

Since I entered the ministry I have endeavored, by constant prayer to God, to keep ever before my mind the value of immortal souls, and the price Christ paid for them; and as an ambassador of Christ, I have been willing to spend and be spent, if so I might win souls to the standard of the blood-stained cross.

Thus your missionary has labored for souls, and day by day bread for me and mine has been given. I have always, in my reports to the Board, avoided saying any thing about being in need, or of suffering, preferring rather to speak of the encouragements of the field than of the dark spots and hard places; but I may have in thus acting shrunk from a part of my duty, for if the strong of the Church are to obey the injunction, "Strengthen ye the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees," then must the weak make known their case before the Church can be expected to act.

But up to the present time I have always had, at least, the pledge of something like a support; now, however, the case is changed. Monday after Easter last, the Vestry of St. John's, Bristol, owing to the sad state of the country, and their own crippled condition arising therefrom, decided that they could not promise me the support for the year which I had received before, and therefore my services were not called for the coming year. At St. Mark's, Lima, the Vestry desired the church kept open and myself to serve them. Thus I had to give up Bristol, and with it as good as two hundred dollars of my support; and having only Lima to serve, it left me only $150, over and above what I have from the Domestic Committee, on which to live through the year, in case I should remain with St. Mark's after leaving Bristol.

What was I to do? for when I visited Lima two years ago, I found the few church-members there almost discouraged, from the fact that they had so often been served by clergymen a few months, who, just as the people were becoming interested, would leave them. And after I had taken charge of the parish, it was near two years before I could get up a Sunday-school, for the parents said it was of no use to send their children, as the church would be closed again in a short time. Nor was it until I had promised not to leave them that I was able to have a school. Now, then, I was called upon to make good my promise, and yet to do so I must exercise much greater self-denial than ever before. Should I do this, or look for other and richer fields of labors? It seemed to me plainly my duty to remain at Lima. I therefore wrote to Bishop Upfold, and after obtaining his consent, I moved my family to this place, and have had the church-service and preached twice every Sunday in St. Mark's since the first of May, and shall continue to do so, unless some other point offers which I can unite with Lima.

It will be a trying year with me; yet after reading the third verse of the thirty-seventh psalm, as found in the Prayer-book, "Put thou thy trust in the Lord, and be doing good; dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed," I felt that so it would be in my case. I know not from whence it is to come, but this I do know, that He who could cause the ravens to feed Elijah by the brook Cherith can send food to His missionary. Yes, there is means, love, and will enough in the one family of the holy catholic Church; and our Father, who art in heaven, will give to each child his portion.

Thus have I entered upon a year of faith, and I think the Domestic Committee will feel that, in remaining at Lima I acted the part of simple duty. I have already a Sunday-school of twenty-four children, with five teachers. The congregations are increasing, and I think by having service every Sunday here, the parish will soon be able to do more, both for the church at large and the missionary.

Since my last report, I have had four baptisms in St. John's, Bristol, making fourteen for the year up to the time I resigned on the first of May; four persons, also, have been confirmed in Bristol. I had eight candidates, but owing to ill health, the Bishop was not able to visit the parish

as early as he had expected, and before he did visit us three of the candidates had left with their regiments for the seat of war, and one was transferred as a candidate to the pastoral care of the Rev. James De-Koven, of Racine College, Wisconsin.

Plymouth, etc.—Rev. L. P. Tschiffely.

It gives me pleasure to forward my report for the past six months to the Domestic Committee.

PLYMOUTH.

Since my last report from this station, every thing has succeeded beyond our expectations. The little chapel is now well supplied with neat lamps and comfortably seated. A neat altar and lecturn furnish the chancel, and the whole church is carpeted. We have a most excellent choir, and by the kindness of Miss L. M. M——, who gave $45 for the purpose, a very sweet-toned and serviceable instrument has been purchased. The vestry have made provision and collected material for fencing the lots, which will now soon be done, and rows of maple-trees have been planted on either side of the walk.

A fine communion service has been presented to the parish by Mr. H. C. C——, of New-York. To this gentleman we are under great obligations for his unceasing kindness and interest in our welfare. He has done a noble work, and this we know. May he be spared to work greater things for Christ's kingdom on earth, and at the last may it be his to hear that voice saying: "Well done, good and faithful."

I also acknowledge a donation, by the Bishop White P. L. Association of Philadelphia, of twenty-seven volumes, selected partly with the view to parochial use.

The Sunday-school was organized on Easter Sunday, and is doing, considering the pressure which we have to meet with, very well. The great difficulty with the children is to get them into a system of studying and thinking about holy things. For the most part, they seem to have been made machines for reciting so many verses of Scripture, of the meaning of which they know nothing, and which, of course, is never explained to them. Singing is made a great, I might say the essential feature in this region. There is, of course, no objection to the singing itself, but as to the kind there is, as when children are regaled with such delightful *morceaux* as the following:

"Pretty little red-breast
Sitting on a tree,"

and for a change:

"Let the wide world wag as it will,
I'll be gay and happy still."

The idea of putting such stuff as the above into the mouths and brains of children in a Sunday-school, if not very near the borders of blasphemy, at least is rather unfortunate.

While I might mention many facts of interest and incidents, I can only say that there has been no decided visible Christian training in this vast field, and it would shock the worst men to see the awful indifference there is manifested in this greatest charge of training living souls for heaven.

That we are opposed in our work is all well enough. We belong to the church militant, and are furnished with proof armor and approved weapons. We are not worthy the Great Captain's service, therefore, if we do not prove them by use.

An increased interest is manifested in the services, and I trust many are seeking the truth as it is in Jesus, as revealed by Him and as taught within the holy Church. The Lent services were all well attended, and during that season the claims of the Church, as proved in Holy Scripture by the undeniable facts of history, were presented. The endeavor was to do this, not so as to gain adherents to a party, but to win souls to Christ, and as for that end alone they were undertaken, for that result alone we pray.

WARSAW.

The work at this point has been blessed indeed. We are outgrowing in a great measure opposition. The Sunday-school has improved wonderfully, and the congregations are large and very attentive.

I would there were some to take an interest in our work outside of the parish. It has been a struggle here indeed. We have no means to push the good work on to a permanent success. We need a library for the Sunday-school, and the missionary needs tracts, Bibles and Prayer-books—he has no means of his own. The parish has but enough to meet its actual expenses, and for the last time (for begging seems hard even in so good a cause) I appeal to generous churchmen to aid us in building up this portion of our Lord's kingdom. It needs but a little sum to do it all with. Yet were it ten times as large, there should be found faithful baptized members of the fold to give it.

I can not bring myself to think that this work will die; I do not believe the good Master will withhold the increase. But should it fail, on whose head will the blame rest? "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

COLUMBIA.

This place has been visited since my last report. I found that in the county and town there were perhaps a dozen communicants, but all living so far apart, that a concentration seemed impossible. It has not been deemed advisable to establish services here for the present — this being the advice of my superiors and elders, with which from close observation I heartily concur.

The Lutherans have two or three houses, and are largely in the ascendant. The Baptists follow next in order, and these are succeeded by the Methodists. They all have resident ministers and preaching on the "first day of the week."

Some one will say: "What a fine opening for the Church." Well, yes, under certain circumstances. In the first place, we have in the town three female communicants, one a most estimable lady; but outside of these but few would be found to lend a helping hand. You are to go into this field once in three weeks to find yourself the main subject of curiosity, and that although "a half-loaf is better than none," people do not appreciate the wisdom contained in that ancient proverb. They do not know the Church. They do not seize hold of the position, nor grasp the reality. The Church, to their vision, seems the abode of the wealthy. Indeed, one gentleman in my own town has been endeavoring for six months past to persuade me into the idea that *different sects* exist for *different temperaments*. I can't think that way, especially when he lays on the capstone and ascribes the whole thing to the Founder Omnipotent of order.

The command in part was to "teach them," and they want teaching, and they must have it every Lord's day, too. Good, faithful, honest church-teaching, and this requires means. There is no possible good whatever in my withdrawing actual life from the stations of Plymouth and Warsaw on each third Sunday, when there is nothing whatever to be gained by it — when there is nothing to carry on the work with. I shall of course go to Columbia from time to time, as there may be need for my services.

I fear my report exceeds all decent limits. To conclude, then, the work has not been thrown away, and so far the discouragements have been but trifling. Trusting in all to the protection of the Great Head of the Church, may the heart and hand never fail, but always hope for better things.

ILLINOIS.

Warsaw — Rev. W. L. Bostwick.

SINCE I last reported I have continued in my work here, and though at times much discouraged, I begin now to hope that a brighter day is dawning on our little parish here.

Recently I sent in my resignation to the vestry, and met with them to give a verbal explanation. I spoke of the salary, and of the current expenses of the parish, as not having been properly provided for; that no effort had been made to bring about the improvements in the church-edifice, which I thought very desirable, if not to say necessary, to the growth of the congregation; that I had not been very successful in developing the social element in the parish; that I was not unwilling to work here, but that I was not willing to go on any longer in the present state and prospect of affairs.

The vestry consulted together, and appointed a committee to inform me that they would regret my resignation; that the changes suggested should be carried into effect as soon as practicable; that I should have leave of absence for two months, and salary to continue; and that I be requested to reconsider my resignation. I agreed to do so.

The ladies are now at work preparing to hold a festival on the evening of the third inst. — proceeds to go toward improving the church. The chancel extension is first in contemplation, and an organ afterward. We need a bell also, a font, a Bible, a decent communion service, prayer-books for the pews, and sundry other things, which can be had if my people will all work together, and with a hearty desire for the prosperity of the Church of God in their midst, with perhaps some little assistance from abroad.

I may have already told you the church now seats but one hundred and twenty-five people, and that the Sunday-school already about fills it. The school keeps

up well. We could fill the church with scholars—more too, if we only had enough teachers. We have lost two valued teachers, this spring, by removal—one of whom was married to a gentleman who gave me, a poor missionary struggling against debt, twenty dollars. The fee was truly acceptable, but the loss of a good teacher, and an active young church-woman, (and of her sister who went with her,) from my little flock, was not pleasant.

I have no baptisms to report—have buried two adults recently, and at the funerals addressed, without notes, the people assembled, with earnest words of warning and exhortation, as is my custom at such times.

Arcola, etc.—Rev. J. W. Osborne.

Since my last report, I have continued my labors with regularity at my three parishes. The congregation of Christ Church at Arcola has increased in number. I have spent some time very profitably in visiting families in the country, some of whom are members of the church, which has resulted in an increase in the number of our communicants.

St. Mary's Church at Tuscola is gradually improving in the number of worshippers, but the service of the church being new to the most of them, it requires patient perseverance in order to educate them in the use of the Prayer-book. There are several families who come from four to six miles in the country to attend the service of the church.

Christ Church, at Bement, is in a prosperous condition; the people are becoming more interested in the service and well-being of the church. During the past quarter, we have lost one of our most excellent members, who died happy in God, and whose death has made a deep impression upon the whole community.

Since my last report, I have visited St. Thomas' Church at Salem, preached twice, and administered the holy communion.

I am sorry to say that we are very much in want of prayer-books; we have not more than one for every ten persons who attend church. I have been very much pained to see several seats filled with very serious and attentive people, who want to worship God aright, and yet I had not a prayer-book to place in their hands to aid them in the worship and service of the God of their fathers. Had I the acquaintance with the Episcopalians in the East that I have with the Methodists, I would very soon get all the prayer books I need. Oh! that God would put it into the heart of some good sister or brother to aid me in this labor of love. I want now two hundred prayer-books, 18mo, in plain sheep binding.

At my three churches I have several persons in preparation for confirmation, while others are waking up to the important subject of their soul's salvation.

Kewanee—Rev. J. B. Richmond.

I had hoped in this report to have had something interesting and important to communicate; but matters remain very much as of old. I have been suffering severely from an abscess under my right arm for two weeks, which has hindered my usual work; but, by God's good providence, I hope soon to be engaged as heretofore.

The congregation steadily increases, and at times is large. The full Lenten services were observed, and well attended, and Easter-day was a day of great interest.

We have suffered unfortunately the past year in pecuniary losses, on the part of some of the parishioners, making the load to fall where it should not, upon one least able to bear it.

The Sunday-school proper and Bible-classes, male and female, are very flourishing. We have a faithful corps of teachers, and a most energetic and devoted superintendent. Please retain eight dollars, as our semi-annual collection.

KENTUCKY.

Danville—Rev. M. F. Maury.

At the opening of the present year, I thought strongly of giving up the church in this place, and have to announce to the committee *now* that I hereby tender my resignation as their missionary at this point—having resigned the parish on the twelfth inst. In doing so, I can but express my gratitude for their fostering care at intervals, through a long period of years, and my hope that whoever shall be called to this hard field may be more successful in building up the Church.

The long and painful illness of my departed wife, who entered into her rest on the 26th of February, so confined me at

home, that my services up to that time, and ever since, have not been as abundant, or as effective, as I could have desired. The sorrows of my heart, the care of my little children, and the pressure of the times, have borne me down, until I feel unfit for any duty.

The amount of labor I have performed is small, but I have had many hindrances necessarily laid upon me, growing out of my domestic afflictions.

It is my earnest wish that the church in Danville may soon be blessed with a devoted and faithful pastor. I renew my deep sense of gratitude to the Committee.

Paris — Rev. J. A. Merrick.

Since my last report, notwithstanding the convulsions of society and the unholy influences of the present unnatural war, our progress as a parish, in most departments of its work, has been, through God's blessing, *right onward.*

Though saddened more than ever before by removals and death, not one branch of our labor has been interrupted; and through a prudent reserve in the expression of my views concerning the partisan questions which divide the community, we are blessed with peace and unity, offering an ark of refuge to those in the tumult of the outer world.

Our baptisms have been more numerous than in any year before, a large portion of whom are our slaves, and more gathered in from the world and schism. The large loss of our communicants has been well-nigh repaired; and their number, which is more than trebled since my institution, is now larger than at any previous report. Our servants are now placed in a Sunday-school of their own; are frequently catechised, and otherwise taught, by devoted teachers, with due regard to the sponsorial care. Baptism and its high responsibilities constitute the centre-point of all our instructions. Every effort is made to imbue the minds of young and old, bond and free, with the principles of duty; to train all in the intelligent use of the Prayer-book; to have them rooted and grounded in the faith, and brought up in holy living. Heavy as is the toil, and disheartening as is the effort in the case of some whom we would have to share our blessings with us, we yet have enough and more than enough to encourage and cheer us onward.

The Church's recommendations as to the frequency of the holy communion are observed; and by the great body of the communicants with an earnestness and devotion that amply confirm our early impressions of the practicability and advantage of its greater frequency, where the Church's devotional system is carried out, instead of the irregular and spasmodic formalities more common.

The children are catechised oftener, and openly in the church, as also in the schools and at their homes. The value of this is evident to all the congregation. The parish-school continues to work most efficiently in the training of those children who, through its advantages offered them, could alone be brought within our influence. And with regard to the parish services generally, they are better attended than heretofore during the week; the responses and congregational singing are to my entire satisfaction; and I am happy in the fact that the liturgical and didactic system of Christ's holy Church is becoming duly recognized and influential in our parish.

The good Shepherd has certainly blest his little flock far beyond our most reasonable expectations.

Bowling Green — Rev. S. Ringgold.

It is only by comparing the present with the past that I am encouraged to go on with my labors. When I last reported, we were holding service in the Presbyterian church in the afternoon, our own being still in use as a hospital. About two months ago we got possession of our own house again.

Do you ever get discouraged, brother? Do you ever feel like giving up? Do you ever say there is no use trying? If so, you would have known how to sympathize with me, could you have been present on the day that I went to examine into the extent of damage done to our church.

The pews had been burnt up, the windows were broken, the side-walls were covered with caricatures, the floor was slippery with grease. All this would have been bad enough in an old-established parish, but at a missionary station where the work had been going on only for a year, and that under the most adverse circumstances, really the case seemed a hopeless one. The only alternative was to go to work or to give up in despair. I preferred to work. I first wrote to a number of the clergy of the diocese, asking help. I felt sure of getting something,

and that gave me courage to attack the floor with soap and water, the walls with lime, the wood-work with paint. By the by, before employing a missionary, you should say to him: Sir, can you paint? Can you whitewash? Can you mix a cheap and pretty-colored wash for the walls of churches? If he knows nothing of these things, his education may prove very incomplete.

But to give you the result of our labors, we have now a neat, comfortable, and church-like room to worship in. We have a most interesting Sunday-school, a fine choir, and much larger congregations than ever before.

There is only one thing to prevent us from enjoying to the full the result of our labors. We have been unable to purchase pews in place of those that were burnt. Those that we have are borrowed, and are liable to be called for at any moment. The money to purchase others must be raised — I wish I knew where to find the first $5.

The appearance of our town has wonderfully improved since I wrote you last. The streets have been thoroughly cleaned, and the grass and leaves hide many a scar. Our good Bishop was with us early in May, and confirmed a small class. He undertook a most tedious journey in order to cheer us by his presence.

Notwithstanding the disorder of the times, the number of our communicants has trebled during the past year. May the good work go bravely on.

Versailles — Rev. J. W. Venable.

In reviewing the labors of the past six months, your missionary finds much to encourage and much to depress him. The general derangement of business, caused by our national difficulties, has had its effect upon this parish, and prevented our people from carrying out several plans for Church advancement. But you have heard the same story so often during the war, from all parts of the missionary field, that I will not weary you with a detail of troubles, financial and otherwise, and gladly turn to the brighter features of the work committed to me. And here I find a marked improvement in several respects. Larger attendance on our services, the encouraging growth of the Sunday-school, and the frequent calls for official services outside of my own congregation, are all evidences of progress in the right direction.

The Bishop visited this parish two weeks since, and confirmed five persons. He also confirmed three at Harrodsburg. Of the eight candidates, but one was brought up in the Church. This is another proof, in a small way, of the tendency toward our communion, of the various religious bodies around us. It may not be amiss to state that of fifty-five persons in this mission, presented by me for confirmation, forty-one were trained in other folds — being about three fourths of the entire number. We are thus gradually creating a Church element which will in a few years contribute greatly to the dissemination of our principles throughout this region. There are several German families here—Lutherans and Romanists — whose children attend our Sunday-school, and the parents themselves are always present at the celebration of the chief festivals of the Church, and frequently upon the ordinary occasions of divine service. And thus, in all directions, our Zion is gathering into her bosom Christians of every name and nation, who find in her pure doctrines and Scriptural Liturgy all that is needful for the soul's health.

May He who has promised to be with His ministers "to the end of the world," bless our efforts every where, and hasten the time when all nations shall acknowledge Him as the only Saviour, and there shall be one fold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ our Lord.

Hopkinsville, etc.—Rev. W. E. Webb.

Since my last report we have been comparatively quiet in this hitherto disturbed section of country. After the two battles then alluded to, each army went South, and with the exception of an occasional visit of some small detachment, we now see no troops whatever. Things are not yet, however, restored to their former condition. A family is every now and then overwhelmed with distress at the announcement that one of its members has either fallen in battle, or is held as a prisoner of war; and such cases are numerous. We meet, too, occasionally with some fine young man, who but a few months ago was hale and vigorous, now hobbling, a mere wreck, a cripple for life, through our streets, reminding us perpetually of the character of the existing struggle. All this does not conduce, in a divided community, to a return of right feeling. Also, when we hope matters are on the mend, some supposed participant,

or too ready sympathizer is suddenly arrested and carried off, to return in far too many instances with undiminished bitterness. Now, I do not say this to cast undue blame on any, but to show how difficult it is to draw men off from the exciting events of the hour, to the contemplations which we would. Sometimes again we think the contest is over, and we shall soon see our people peaceful and happy once more, when we are startled by rumors from some heretofore quiet portion of the State, of some sudden incursion of hostile cavalry, diminishing hope, and setting all wrong as ever. So that it is not surprising if for considerable periods distrust, sullen reserve, and a spirit of revenge seem to be characteristic. Nevertheless, we hope on, and pray that moderate counsels and just judgment may yet prevail; and that men seeing for themselves the "evils of strife, and the horrors of civil war," may be led to exert their energies for its termination and the speedy suppression of its spirit.

I have been hard at work since my last report, and have kept up with an average regularity my various appointments. Just before the late convention, our venerable Bishop passed through the Southern portion of the diocese, and although the notice of his approach was short, (mail facilities not being fully resumed,) we still had something for him to do. With singular appropriateness he seemed to meet the state of feeling in the various neighborhoods, and to revive, by his feeling addresses, something like the devotional feeling which once existed. During his visit, four persons were presented for confirmation, and another (temporarily elsewhere, but also connected with this charge) has been confirmed; all of a position in life to do much for the Church, and whose connection with our communion is a source of very general satisfaction. Our congregations are as good as heretofore, and I am now trying to revive an afternoon service (interrupted by the events of the winter) for the colored people, and in which I had been partially successful.

WISCONSIN.

Herman—Rev. F. A. Beckel.

I have to state to the Domestic Committee as follows: Since my last report: baptisms, 4; confirmations, 3; communicants present at Whitsunday morning, 78; giving an increase of 24. Parish-school increased by 21 pupils; present number, 64.

The war of controversy is apparently over, the dead are absented, the wounded have been restored by tender care, convinced by the word of God; in fact, thanks, yea, my humble thanks to the Lord, who has so far fulfilled his promise as to actually show unto his unworthy servant that he is with his evangelical truth and apostolic order, even among my German brethren in Herman. The second station I took up, to preach once in fourteen days at Rubicon, is prospering nobly. I have been induced to speak in English. Although I can not use much of the language, I see that there is a pleasant result, and an increase of hearers. The Lord will foresee it. If we were rich, we might build our so much needed church. But no; if we were rich, we might be infidels and want no church. The Lord will move the hearts of our brethren in Christ Jesus to help us, poor in money, to get a nest, where the swallow may raise her young. To lose one or two more months will set our building in the winter. Without a church I am hindered exceedingly. I ought to have, if possible, so much as to pay for the lumber; the workmen I can pay with the subscriptions of the parishioners.

In my difficult state of sometimes difficult and deep controversy, I have not books, authorities of the Church, enough. If there is any one who has any such volumes to spare, they will be thankfully received. I might and would buy my own books, but you know very near the amount of my income, which is to be made enough to support eight healthy persons, the number of my family. The Lord bless His vineyard.

Beaver Dam—Rev. L. D. Brainerd.

Since my last report I have been officiating at Beaver Dam and Fox Lake, regularly. I have nothing of special interest to write, only that we have made a commencement toward getting a church built at Fox Lake. We have now over $700 subscribed, and the promise of about $300 more. We hope to be able to build a small church, and be in it by next December. The congregation at Fox Lake has nearly doubled since I wrote you.

Oneida (Indian)—Rev. E. A. Goodnough.

Since my last report the work of the mission has been going steadily forward. The mission-school has been attended by a large number of children, and they learn quite rapidly.

Some improvements have been lately made at the mission; new sills have been placed under the barn, the road moved farther from the house; and forty young apple-trees set out. The Indians are gradually being brought under the influence of the Gospel. Month by month I see in many respects advances in the right way. We are anxious to build a woodshed for the mission-house before another winter sets in. We have some funds on hand now for that purpose, but not enough to pay the expenses of such a building, and we trust that some of the faithful friends of the mission will be able to aid us in this undertaking.

We also need a number of plain-printed English prayer-books, to give to some of my people who can read a little English. I wish to acknowledge with many thanks the kindness of Mrs. M. F. B——, of Longwood, Boston, in sending for the mission a valuable box containing thirty prayer-books, and some primers for the Indian school, from the Longwood Sunday-school," ten dollars in cash from S. S. B——, Esq., a needle-book from a lady, and various other useful articles. May the Lord of all the earth bless them tenfold in this life, and in the world to come give them life everlasting.

Oakfield, etc.—Rev. Geo. Turner.

I have endeavored to discharge my duty as your missionary, correspondent with the claims of my commission since my commencement in this field of missionary enterprise and promise; and though I can not report as favorably as I could wish, yet I rejoice that in the name of our God we have set up our banners in this place, Oakfield; and it is to every lover of the Church in this vicinity the center of attraction and the rallying point to numbers of different denominations. Our congregations are uniformly good and respectable, and I trust, under the fostering hand of a kind and benignant providence, will increase and prosper.

At Mayville, which is a village of some 1500 or 2000 souls, (greater proportion of which are Germans,) I have a respectable and attentive audience, which, in the process of time, bids fair for the interest of our beloved Zion. This place has long been neglected. For five or six years they have not had the services of the Church. Patience and perseverance will counteract the effects produced by neglect, and collect the scattered elements which are found in that place and vicinity.

Brandon is a small village located on the Milwaukee and Berlin Railroad. I have visited it several times, but can not as yet obtain a suitable place for church service. I hope soon to be able to report more favorably with reference to this and the other portions of the field.

MINNESOTA.

Winona—Rev. J. H. Waterbury.

About the 1st of March I came here, and began at once to hold Lenten services. We were surprised to find at the Wednesday and Friday services, as well as the three on Sunday, a congregation numbering from twelve to one hundred and twenty, according to the weather and travelling. The average attendance is about one hundred; almost every seat is occupied on Sundays. I continue the week-day services, with a fair congregation. On June 1st the Bishop confirmed eleven. On Friday evenings I meet a class of young communicants, giving instructions on their duties. The Sunday-school and Bible-class number about sixty, with elements of encouragement, though many of them attend other Sunday-schools. The number at Holy Communion has more than doubled, thirty-eight communing on Whitsunday.

The Vestry have voted to build a new church, one of the number giving a lot and the others subscribing something over $200. The Ladies' Social Circle are working hard to pay up the Bishop's salary and the back rent for the hall that has been occupied solely for church-services during the past two years. There seem to be energy, confidence, and harmony in the parish. I have visited over fifty families that have directly or indirectly signified their purpose to aid and sustain by presence and substance the church in this beautiful young city.

We have much to encourage us. May God guide and direct us in all our doings with His most gracious favor. Every one has confidence in the Bishop and the vigor of the diocese. I see poor and miserable Indians every day coming here to trade.

I became interested in the aboriginal inhabitants of this country at my Alma Mater, Dartmouth College, whose charter requires it to educate yearly four Indians. Our parish has lately contributed $10 to Bishop Whipple's Indian Mission. The Bishop has unlimited confidence in this mission, and is sustained by all who are fully acquainted therewith.

On Ascension-Day I baptized a mother, daughter, and grand-daughter, all adults in the same family. I have a large number of adults and children preparing for baptism. Oh! the sad effects of skeptical views of infant baptism and of carelessness in sponsorial duties. It is one of the causes of the rank infidelity and faithlessness in God so prevalent in our country.

We need a good parish and Sunday-school library, as well as a good number of those humble missionaries, the Prayer-books of the Church.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from June 15th to July 15th, 1862.

Maine.		
Eastport—Christ,		$6 00
New-Hampshire.		
Hopkinton — St. Andrew's, Mrs. B. Chase,	$5 00	
Nashua—St. Luke's,	5 00	10 00
Massachusetts.		
Salem—St. Peter's,	24 30	
Springfield—Christ,	30 00	54 30
Rhode-Island.		
Providence — St. John's, Morning S. S., quarter's pledge to Bp. Lee, Iowa, to June 1st,	125 00	
Warren—St. Mark's S. S., ½,	7 00	132 00
Connecticut.		
Hartford—Proceeds of a private missionary festival, held by a Female Missionary Association, (of which $15 are the proceeds of two tables, furnished by two little girls, the profits of their own industry,) through Mrs. Wainwright,	160 00	
Hebron—St. Peter's,	5 00	
Middletown—Holy Trinity, for Bishop Whipple's Indian Mission,	19 25	
New-Haven—St. Thomas' S. S., ½,	30 00	
Norwich—Christ,	74 70	288 95
New-York.		
Brooklyn—St. Peter's S. S.,	113 44	
Charlton—"H. A. D.,"	5 00	
Green Point—Ascension S. S.,	15 00	
Little Neck—Zion, $32.62; S. S., 17.50,	50 12	
New-York—All Angels',	2 00	
Incarnation, a young member, for mining territories,	1 00	
St. Bartholomew's S. S.,	50 00	
"E.," sixth quarterly payment for support of a missionary in Minnesota,	50 00	
Richfield Springs—St. John's,	10 00	296 56
Western New-York.		
Avon — Zion, for Nebraska, $5; for mining territories, $5,	10 00	
Buffalo—St. Paul's,	42 00	
Niagara Falls—St. Peter's,	3 48	55 48
Pennsylvania.		
Carlisle—St. John's, a member,	6 00	
Erie—St. Paul's,	20 00	
Lock Haven—St. Paul's,	10 00	
Mantua—St. Andrew's,	6 75	
Minersville—St. Paul's S. S., ½,	4 67	
Oxford—Trinity,	30 00	
Philadelphia—Calvary, Monumental,	8 00	
Pottsville—J. A. S., fourth birth-day, $1; E. M. S., sixth birth-day, $1; in memory, $1,	3 00	
Scranton—St. Luke's S. S., for Rev. Dr. Breck, $3.25; for Nashota, $10,	$13 25	$101 67
Delaware.		
Little Creek Hundred—St. Mark's,	1 00	
Seaford—St. Luke's,	1 25	2 25
Maryland.		
Havre de Grace—St. John's S. S., for mining territories,		5 50
Ohio.		
Maumee—St. Paul's,	2 50	
Portsmouth—Christ, for Nevada,	26 00	28 50
Illinois.		
Decatur—St. John's,	5 80	
Jacksonville—Trinity,	20 00	
Waverley—Grace, Mr. Allis,	5 00	30 80
Michigan.		
Grosse Isle—St. John's,	10 00	
Ionia—St. John's,	2 50	
Saranac—Trinity,	2 50	15 00
Indiana.		
Cannelton—St. Luke's,		3 00
Missouri.		
Independence—Trinity,		2 60
Wisconsin.		
Hudson	1 80	
Lisbon—St. Alban's,	7 00	
River Falls,	1 35	
Theresa—German Mission,	1 00	11 15
Iowa.		
Iowa City—Orphans' Home, ½,		1 00
Minnesota.		
Basswood Grove—For mining territories,	1 35	
Douglass,	1 86	
Shakopee—St. Peter's, "C.," for mining territories,	2 00	5 21
California.		
Nevada—Trinity,		11 50
Oregon and Washington.		
Champoeg—Grace,	25 00	
Eugene City—Rev. J. McCormac,	4 00	
Fort Vancouver—St. Luke's,	24 00	
Portland—Trinity,	10 00	63 00
Legacies.		
Ct., New-Haven—Dividend on Bank Stock, by Will of Lucy Nichols,		20 00
Total,		$1,144 47
Amount previously acknowledged,		29,273 20
Total from Oct. 1st,		**$30,417 67**

FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church.

AUGUST, 1862.

AFRICA.

The following communications convey the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. N. S. Harris, a native catechist and candidate for orders. Mr. Harris was a man of more than ordinary ability, and gave promise of great usefulness in the cause of Christ. The station of which Mr. Harris was superintendent is within the bounds of the Rev. Mr. Hoffman's special field of labor, and their relations were very intimate. Mr. Harris was a student under Mr. Hoffman, and the companion of his missionary tours.

Note from Rev. C. C. Hoffman.

A NOBLE END—"I AM READY."

We are all plunged into deep sorrow by the very sudden death yesterday of our native catechist, Mr. N. S. Harris. After enduring, for forty-eight hours, the most severe pain, he gave up all hope of life. He knew death was approaching. He was sure he could not live. His mind was clear, his faith was firm, and his courage was divine. "I AM READY!" he exclaimed, in full view of the great adversary. Soon after, he said: "There is nothing in my heart," (that is, nothing to trouble him.) And then he repeated, in his own language, the Lord's Prayer, "*A Buo mâ nâ nede yeu*," and then, with a few words of praise, "Hallelujah! praise ye the Lord!" his lips were cold in death. So died this young man, like a *true soldier of Jesus Christ.*

"I AM READY!" Blessed word. Death to him had lost its sting. He was not terrified by its approach. As a soldier meets his foe, as a warrior faces his enemy, so nobly stood this youthful follower of the Lamb, and *bid defiance* to the king of terrors, with humble firmness exclaiming: "I AM READY!" *Amen. Amen.*

We glory in his triumph, and give thanks to God, who giveth the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Further particulars concerning Mr. Harris's death are given in the following:

Letter from Rev. C. C. Hoffman.

CAPE PALMAS, *June 5th*, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I thank you for your two letters, under date of April 1st and 4th.

In my late tour I met with a number of incidents of interest, one of which I send you for the *Carrier Dove*, and others, as I am able to write, shall be forthcoming. The one sent is really very encouraging, showing how the seed of truth may live, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. I never felt more encouraged in any work in my missionary life than in this journey, teaching and preaching from town to town, and from house to house. I often desire that my efforts might wholly be devoted to the heathen, and that a colonial minister had the charge of St. Mark's Church. But where the Lord has placed me I am content to labor. My health was improved on my journey, but this week (four days) I have been sick, for last week was one of much fatigue and anxiety. On the 29th of May the wife of our excellent warden, the Superintendent of the county, Mr. J. T. Gibson, died. Part of the night before I had been with her, having been sent for by her husband at half-past one o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Gibson was formerly connected with the school at Cavalla, as a scholar. She led an exemplary life. She took an active part in religious and benevolent societies. She was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living, the youngest only a few weeks old. She died perfectly resigned to the will of God, and in hope of life eternal. Yet she said to me that sometimes her heart was heavy, in remembrance of her little ones, whom she was leaving.

DEATH OF MR. HARRIS.

But, my dear brother, our saddest bereavement I have yet to notice. N S. Harris has been taken from us, in the strength of his manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness. Oh! how many hopes we had centering in *him;* but in a mysterious manner he has been removed. We are in doubt how to account for it. His case is as follows: We returned from our tour on Wednesday, the 14th. Mr. Harris did not seem to be very well, but still was about. On all the following week, that is, from the 18th to the 25th, he was confined mostly to his house, though one day he did come over and recite. On Tuesday, 27th, I was with him, and he told me he had had a heavy chill in the afternoon just before my arrival, and was then suffering from extreme pain in the lower part of his stomach. I went to consult the doctor under whose care he was. The doctor sent some medicine, which I administered, and which afforded him relief till ten P.M., when the severe pains returned, and lasted at intervals through the night. So great were his sufferings that he desired to be carried, early in the morning, to the doctor's residence. The doctor was able to give him some relief. I saw him about sundown, and he was still a great sufferer. I asked if I could do any thing for him. He said: "Pray for me." I knelt down and offered prayer. This was the last time I saw him, for early in the morning I was on my way to Rocktown. The doctor had no doubt but that he would soon be restored, and I left word that Mr. H. should in the morning be removed to the Asylum. At eleven P.M. inflammation commenced; his pain ceased; death approached—he felt it, he *knew* it. He said to the doctor, who had kindly risen to give him some bread and milk in the night: "Doctor, for your sake I will take it, but it can do me no good." As the morning advanced, at about seven o'clock, as the prospect of death became more certain, he said: "*I am ready!*" He repeated to himself, for his comfort, texts of Scripture. One was: "When ye hear of wars and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled," etc. Again: "I am the way, the truth, and the life," etc. The doctor, (Fletcher,) who was by his side, repeated to him the hymn, "Thou art the way to thee alone," etc., to which he thoughtfully listened. Again, he repeated the Lord's Prayer, in Grebo: "A Buo mâ nâ nede yeu," etc. Here his strength began to fail, yet he commenced the Gloria in Excelsis, and *repeated it all*, but with great feebleness of voice. Then calling his wife, "Dear, dear," he said to her: "*There is nothing on my mind.*" And these, according to the doctor's account, were his last words.

A noble and triumphant death was his. Had the doctor or myself had the least idea that so soon he would die, I would not have left him. He asked twice after me. Before

I left Rocktown a messenger arrived to say he was very sick, and on my way to him another messenger announced his death.

A GRIEVOUS MOURNING.

Soon after his death, his friends came to beg that his body might be carried to his own house on the station. There I found it on my arrival, at sundown. And *such a scene!* As I landed, sounds of weeping fell on my ears. Weeping women met me in the avenue; the house was crowded with mourners, some prostrated on the floor, many round his body, weeping and mourning in the most boisterous manner. It was useless to attempt to calm such a tempest. After a time, however, I succeeded in taking Mrs. Harris up-stairs to her room, and she became somewhat tranquilized; but as mourners arrived, the lamentations increased. It was indeed a scene of sorrow such as is seldom witnessed. Having given directions for the night, I left with little Jennie, Mr. H.'s daughter, and his little sister Charlotte.

In the evening the gentlemen of the Mutual Relief Society sent to beg that Mr. H. might be buried in the Episcopal burying-ground at Latrobe. As Mr. H. was a citizen and a member of their society, they would bear all his funeral expenses. I had wished him to be buried on the station, but as the citizens here desired it so much, I consented to their wishes. However, early the next morning his father came to see me, and requested that his son's grave might be on the station. This I found was the wish of his widow, the Christian villagers, and all his friends; and I could not decline their so reasonable a request that he should be buried in their midst and where he had labored.

THE FUNERAL.

At noon I crossed with the coffin. His body had been removed to the school-house. It was placed in the coffin amid the loudest lamentations, and then carried to St. James' Church, surrounded by mourners, whose cries of grief rent the air, and followed by his father, wife, children, relatives, friends, scholars, Christians from the stations, and natives generally. The coffin was placed in front of the chancel. After singing a hymn, I made an address, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Jones and Rev. Mr. Lowrie, (native, Methodist.) Mr. Jones offered prayer. This meeting was chiefly for the relatives, as the services were all in Grebo. The Church service was performed at St. Mark's. There the body was carried, followed by mourners, many of the natives accompanying it across the river. On landing, it was met by the gentlemen of the Mutual Relief Society, and the procession marched on to the church. The service was read, and the rector made an address from 1 Corinthians 15 : 57: "But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Much solemnity prevailed. The church was filled. I took occasion to state to the members of the society the strong and earnest appeals of his friends that he should be buried at St. James', and they also consented that it should be so. A long procession followed the bier to the water-side; a company of soldiers, (that to which he had belonged,) with martial music, accompanied. Many crossed the river, and saw him laid in his last resting-place, in the graveyard in the rear of the church. The cries of native women at a distance were heard amid the solemn words of our burial service. Poor Mrs. Harris was greatly distressed. I walked with her to her house, and in her own room she found some comfort at the throne of grace; but still, up to the time of my leaving, (5th,) the lamentations of the women continued in a distressing manner.

Thus, my dear brother, you have the particulars of his death and funeral. We feel our loss has been great. Harris was a man of the highest promise. No one commanded more influence among his people. He was a mighty enemy to heathen sin, and longed to go forth with the authority of the Church to proclaim the Gospel and deliver his people from the devil's power. His last mission work was the tour that he made with me, on which he spoke thirty times, with remarkable force and effect. He sowed seed then which will be reaped by others to the glory of God.

The young man's death was *noble*, and as he gained a victory over the last great enemy, so shall Jesus have dominion over the devil; and even this event, in whatever light we view it, shall turn to the Lord's glory, and the increase and advancement of his blessed kingdom. Amen.

This matter has pressed heavily upon us, dear brother, but we still hope on and work on. We feel very much as the soldier feels as he stands in the ranks and sees his fellow-soldiers falling right and left. We are almost ready to say our time can not be long, and so we stand and wait, and fight, the Lord being our helper.

I was at Cavalla yesterday; went on Thursday to preach at Graway and Half-Graway, and visit the stations; spent Friday, till four P.M., with the Bishop and family, whom I left pretty well. I reached here at nine o'clock, after walking two thirds of the way, as the lake was out. With much love, dear brother, yours faithfully.

Extract of Letter from Bp. Payne.

CAVALLA, *June 3d*, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: I am in receipt of your favors of March 4th and April 1st, and thank you for them.

From the *Cavalla Messenger*, which we hope to send by this mail, you will see that God still gives us grace to sound abroad the Gospel; and the more since Convocation.

Brother Hoffman, in his missionary district, with his co-laborers, has visited and preached in numerous towns and villages. I have been recently to the leeward as far as Taboo, accompanied by Mr. Jones, preaching in sixteen towns and villages. The following week, Mr. Jones made a tour up the Cavalla to the Babo and Nyambo towns.

But when does not the *devil* work where *Christ* works? When was a working church other than an afflicted church? In the midst of this, our catechist in Gitetabo was convicted of and confessed such shameless immorality, that his removal will be necessary. And N. S. Harris, superintendent of Hoffman station, and candidate for orders, immediately after his return from the missionary tour with Mr. Hoffman, was seized with a sickness of which he died in ten days. Mr. Hoffman will give you the particulars. But it has been a great shock to all; so sudden and unexpected did it come.

THE following communication from the Rev. Mr. Auer appears in the last number of the *Cavalla Messenger*. Letters of later date were published in the July number of the SPIRIT OF MISSIONS:

Report of Rev. J. G. Auer.—Bohlen.

HERE I am, a new member of this convocation, bringing my first fruits. But it is not much; only some sermons and lectures at Cape Palmas, Cavalla, and Bohlen, and some addresses to heathen assemblies; only some travelling difficulties on the Cavalla River and at Bohlen, and two or three fevers. I with wife and child arrived at Cape Palmas on the sixteenth of February, staid one week and proceeded to Cavalla.

On the fourth of March I went up to Bohlen, accompanied by Dr. De Lyon and Mr. Harris. House and the whole station had a very unfinished and uncomfortable appearance; but still regarding the place and the circumstances, much was done, and one carpenter began his work at once. The people were glad at the prospect of getting another missionary, and gave me a hearty welcome. An unexpected bath in the swamp near Dima Lu, and the walking to Cavalla in wet clothes, brought a new fever. On Thursday, the twenty-first of March, I again started with my family, servants, and several carpenters. The Teblebo people would not let us go on, until the Bishop came and acknowledged, and introduced me as "his man."

The canoe we had leaked very much, so that not only our feet, but many of our boxes (dry goods, books, papers, matches, etc.) got wet.

At length we arrived at the landing-place in dark night, and several cases broke or got injured.

We slept once more at a native house at Krĕkĕ, and went home on Sunday morning.

We had difficulties and troubles indeed, but shall a missionary be without them? And our good God helped us so wonderfully and mercifully through all, that there was sufficient cause to praise and to thank him.

Our work on the station has scarcely begun; we only have had time to order things a little, and to look around us, in order to find out what will be our task.

There is a small number of boys who want to be educated; a small number of Christians who want to be strengthened and led on, and a large number of heathen who want nothing, who, however, need almost every thing.

From our windows we see a vast country around us; we see the river, we see

mountains, hills and valleys; we see a wilderness of bush, with some smoking farms here and there, indicating the presence of human beings with immortal souls.

Shall I tell you the impression with which I, after a fortnight's stay, left the place? I thought I should like to live one hundred years, in order to be the means of salvation of those people, and of cultivation of that fine country.

The Rev. C. C. Hoffman's account of a recent missionary tour:

Dear Bishop: In company with the Rev. Mr. Thompson of Bassa, and N. S. Harris, I left home on Tuesday the sixth of May, at half-past six A.M. On that day we visited the stations of Spring Hill and Hanhte-Lu, examined the scholars at Spring Hill, and preached in the three Graway and three Half-Graway towns. The people gave us good attention, and the word of God seemed to be with power.

The next day we rested under your hospitable roof; Mr. Thompson returned to Cape Palmas, and I had the pleasure of preaching to the congregation at Cavalla, in the evening. Thursday the eighth, Mr. Harris and myself left at seven A.M., stopped at Hanhte-Lu for Mr. Bayard, and with him went to Pĕrĕbo, where we arrived about eleven A.M. Here we met Mr. John Farr, held two services, at which about seventy-five persons attended each time.

We went from house to house, and sat under the trees talking with groups of people; found two children who knew their letters, and said they were in the habit of praying to God.

One man promised to give up his greegrees, and brought them to us when we left the next morning.

We took an early start the next morning, and after a pleasant walk, reached Bărĕke at nine A.M. While our breakfast was preparing we went to another town and preached, and then returned to Bărĕkĕ, and had a large and attentive congregation.

On Saturday the tenth, we were early on our way to Wĕchokĕ. Potter had now joined us, and Farr and Bayard had returned after preaching at Wĕchokĕ, we stopped at two towns, and preached, and walked to Sŏrokĕ, half-past four P.M. Here Bedell and one of the Rocktown schoolboys joined us. In the evening we had a congregation of about two hundred. We determined to remain here over the Sabbath, which we did, much to our comfort. It was a day of rest to us. A number of natives came to our morning prayers; we read together the Epistle and Gospel, also the lessons; from the second lesson we each chose verses from which to address the people. The town drum was beaten, but few came to the services. I opened the services, when Messrs. Harris, Bedell, and Potter followed in addresses. The people were impressed.

The king declared that the word of God was growing, and said: "The doctors, who formerly appeared strangely dressed, and carrying their greegrees, were ashamed of these things now, and walked about as other men, wearing a cloth and beaver hat."

At noon we went to a neighboring town for service, and as we went we chanted and sang hymns.

At four P.M. we returned, and in the evening had a third service, at which about one hundred and seventy-five persons attended.

On Monday the twelfth we left Sŏrokĕ at seven A.M.

At nine o'clock we stopped to preach at Noĕnh; at ten o'clock, in Bweĕkĕ; returned at noon to Noĕnh to breakfast, and at two we reached Bwede; preached to about eighty people. Left at three and arrived at Udowia, the last of the Krĕbo towns. At four P.M. we preached to about sixty persons, and arrived at Worĕbo at half-past five o'clock.

The road was exceedingly bad, having been allowed to grow up during the war between the Krĕbo and Worĕbo people. We found the bones of four Krĕbo men suspended at the gate of the town as we entered, and the captain of the soldiers declined shaking my hand until I had washed it, because I had just come from their enemies.

Bedell had left us at the last town in Krĕbo — and now we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Toomey. After taking some refreshment, we preached to a large company, about one hundred and twenty-five persons, most of whom were soldiers.

On Tuesday the thirteenth we left early, preached in the two remaining towns, when Mr. Toomey left us, and we still journeyed on to Nyĭna Kade, the new

settlement of the Fishtown people on the Fishtown River. We had advanced to within two miles of the villages, when we were startled by the appearance of about sixty warriors, who suddenly appeared from the bushes.

Not knowing their object, we halted and awaited their approach, when we found they were seeking a party of their enemy's women, who had gone to get palm-nuts. We did not preach at Nyina Kade, as most of the people were on this war expedition, but after resting, turned our faces homeward, our men being unwilling to go further that night. Our plan was to sleep at Garroway.

On account of our men, we were obliged to return. We crossed the wide and beautiful Fishtown River, and reached the residence of Rev. Mr. Wilcox at five P.M.

We were overtaken by a heavy storm, and reached the mission-house very wet. Mr. Wilcox, who had gone to Garroway to meet us, returned soon after our arrival, thinking that something had prevented us from keeping our promise to meet him.

On Wednesday we preached to the Fishtown people, before breakfast. About seventy-five assembled, who seemed impressed with our words.

We reached Middletown at nine, and had a congregation of about fifty. Hence to Rocktown, preached at the gate of Noënh, and after refreshment at the mission-house, we had an interesting service beneath the great rock and shadowing trees at Rocktown, and then went on one way toward the Cape, which we reached at four P.M.

To the Rt. Rev. J. Payne, D.D.

By the last African mail, by steamer *via* England, we received copies of the following papers:

Journal of General Convocation of the Prot. Epis. Church in Liberia and parts adjacent.

First Day.

Orphan Asylum, *April* 17, 1862.

This being the time and place designated by the Bishop for a general meeting of missionaries and ministers of the different local Convocations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia, there assembled.

Rt. Rev. John Payne, from Cavalla Station.

Rev. J. G. Auer, from Bohlen Station.

Rev. C. C. Hoffman, from Cape Palmas Station.

Rev. J. K. Wilcox, of Fishtown Station.

Rev. Thos. J. Thompson, of Bassa Station.

Rev. G. W. Gibson, of Monrovia Station.

Hon. J. T. Gibson, Warden of St. Mark's.

Mr. Thomas Toomey, of Rocktown Station.

Mr. James B. Yates, teacher of High-School, at Mt. Vaughan Station.

On motion, Bishop Payne took the chair.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a secretary for the meeting. Rev. G. W. Gibson was appointed.

On motion, it was resolved that the Chairman be requested to state the object of the meeting.

The Chairman stated, that after considerable thought and consultation, it seemed proper and advisable for the good of the Church in Liberia, that it be organized in some manner as soon as practicable.

After much interesting discussion, eliciting a full and free expression of views and opinions, on motion, a committee was appointed by the Chairman, to serve with him in drawing up, and to propose articles for a general Convocation, to report at the next meeting, on Monday, at eleven o'clock.

The Committee consisted of the following members: Right Rev. John Payne, Chairman; Revs. J. K. Wilcox, C. C. Hoffman, and G. W. Gibson.

On motion, it was resolved that the meeting adjourn, to meet Monday, 21st instant, at eleven o'clock.

Second Day's Session.

Orphan Asylum, *April* 21, 1862.

The meeting took place according to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Bishop. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, with two amendments. The report of the Committee was called for, read, and adopted. On motion, it was resolved that the articles be taken up separately for consideration and adoption.

On motion, the first Article creating a general Convocation, and fixing the time for its meeting, was adopted as amended.

On motion, the second Article, declaring who shall be members of the general Convocation, was adopted with amendments.

On motion, the third Article, *fixing the number requisite to a quorum*, was adopted.

On motion, the fourth Article, declaring who shall be President of the Convocation, and fixing his duties, was adopted.

On motion, the fifth Article, on voting, was adopted.

On motion, the sixth Article, fixing the duties of the Secretary and Treasurer, was adopted

On motion, the seventh Article, providing for the admission of churches or parishes, was adopted with amendments.

On motion, the eighth Article, recognizing the legislation of the general Convention of the Postestant Episcopal Church in United States of America, was adopted.

On motion, the ninth Article, on altering, on repealing the Constitution, or any part of it, was adopted.

On motion, the Constitution was adopted as a whole.

Canons one, two, three, four, being presented by the Committee, were read, discussed, amended, and adopted.

On motion, the Committee was continued, and requested to prepare other canons, to be presented at the next meeting, on Wednesday ensuing, at eleven o'clock.

On motion, the Convocation adjourned, to meet at the above-named time.

Third Day's Session.

Convocation met, according to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Bishop. The Committee reported three canons — five, six, seven — which were read, amended, and adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee be appointed by, and including the Bishop, to draft by-laws and such other canons as may be found necessary, to present at the general Convocation, to be held in Trinity Church, Monrovia, February, 1863. The Committee appointed consisted of Bishop Payne, Rev. J. K. Wilcox, and Rev. C. C. Hoffman.

On motion, a set of resolutions were adopted, to be forwarded to the Foreign Committee.

On motion, it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, including the Articles, the Canons, and Rules, adopted by the Standing Committee, be published under the direction of the Bishop.

On motion, the Convocation adjourned.

G. W. Gibson, Secretary.

Constitution of the General Convocation of the Prot. Epis. Church in Liberia, and parts adjacent.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a General Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia and parts adjacent, on the third Wednesday in February, every second year, from the year 1863, at which time there shall be a meeting in Trinity Church, Monrovia.

ARTICLE II.

Every minister canonically resident in the Episcopal jurisdiction of the Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas, and parts adjacent, who shall be in charge of a congregation in union with this Convocation, or employed as a missionary under the appointment of the Foreign Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, or regularly engaged as an instructor in any incorporated seminary or in any institution under the sanction of the Missionary Bishop and Council, shall be a member of the Convocation; provided that no clergyman shall be excluded by reason of age or bodily infirmity.

The Convocation shall also be composed of lay members, consisting of one delegate for each organized church, chosen by the Vestry or Trustees thereof, and not more than four catechists or teachers, acting under the authority of the Bishop, or ecclesiastial authority, who may be chosen by any local Convocation, now or hereafter to be organized within the bounds of the diocese or missionary jurisdiction. Every parish or church having more than one officiating minister, regularly appointed or elected, shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it has ministers. In every case the delegates shall be communicants of the Church.

ARTICLE III.

Six members of the clerical, and six of the lay order, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is formed.

ARTICLE IV.

The Bishop shall be *ex-officio* President of the Convocation. In case of his absence or vacancy in the Episcopate, the President of the Standing Committee shall be President of the Convocation. As President, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to give to the Convocation, annually, a general view of the state of the Church; to call special meetings of the Convocation, at whatever time and place he shall think it necessary, or when requested by the Standing Committee; to preserve order during the time of session; to put the question, collect the votes, and declare the decision; and he may express his sentiments on any subject after it has been discussed, before a vote thereon.

ARTICLE V.

In all matters that shall come before the Convocation, the clergy and laity shall deliberate in one body, and the concurrence of a majority shall give validity to any measure; but when three members require it, there shall be a vote by Orders; a majority in both Orders shall be requisite to a decision. In case of an equal division, the Bishop shall have the casting vote.

ARTICLE VI.

A secretary, who shall be *ex-officio* treasurer, shall be biennially chosen, (and continue in office until a successor shall be appointed,) who shall keep a true and correct journal of the proceedings of the Convocation, attest its public acts, preserve its records, and give notice to each minister and vestry of the time and place appointed for any stated or special meeting of the Convocation.

He shall take charge of and disburse, under the authority of the Convocation and immediate direction of the Standing Committee, all money belonging to the Convocation, and render a faithful account of the same, to be annually laid before the Convocation. He shall also deliver over to his successor all books, papers, or money belonging to the Convocation, which may be in his charge. The Secretary shall moreover annex to the journal of every Convocation, a list of the clergy, with all alterations therein produced in the preceding years by ordination, deaths, removals, suspensions or degradations.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever a church or parish, not now entitled to a representation, shall be desirous of uniting with the General Convocation, they shall apply by letter to the Bishop, or when there is no bishop, or he be absent, to the Standing Committee, at least one month before the meeting of the Convocation, stating the due organization of their church; the election of vestrymen and church-wardens, their means and disposition to support, so far as in their power, a minister; their willingness to conform to the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, so far as applicable to their case, and the Constitution and Canons of the General Convocation of Liberia and parts adjacent, which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted by authority of the same. At the Convocation next succeeding the receipt of such application, the Bishop or Standing Committee shall communicate the same to the Convocation for their decision thereon. Should the Convocation make a favorable decision, the said church shall be considered in union with the Convocation.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any thing in these Articles, or in the proceedings of this Convocation, shall not be construed as interfering with the authority or previous legislation of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in reference to this mission or church, within the bounds of the General Convocation of Liberia and parts adjacent.

ARTICLE IX.

Of Altering the Constitution.

No one of these Articles shall be altered or repealed, nor shall any Article be adopted, unless such alteration, repeal, or new Article, be concurred in by two thirds of the members present, at any meeting of the Convocation.

Canons of the General Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia and parts adjacent.

CANON I.

Of Missions.

The great object of the Convocation being the spread of the Gospel, every member of the same, as well as every communicant under the pastoral care of ministers connected therewith, shall be regarded as pledged, by their office and

profession, by prayers, contributions, and efforts, to advance this object.

With this view, it shall be the duty of every pastor of an organized congregation, and every superintendent missionary of a station or district, in such manner as his wisdom may suggest, to apply to, and if possible induce, every communicant to contribute regularly, according to his ability, to the cause of Christ.

CANON II.

Of Missionary Districts.

The Bishop and Church Council approving, there shall be within the bounds of the General Liberian Convocation, and parts adjacent, five missionary districts, namely, 1. Messurado county, ; 2. Bassa and Sinoe counties ; 3. Cape Palmas, including Maryland county on the northwest, north and east, as far as Graway, inclusive ; 4. Bwede, or half Cavalla, including the coast, to the eastern boundary of Liberia, and the River District to the northern boundary of the Nyambo tribe ; 5. Bohlen District, extending from the northern boundary of Nyambo to that of Webo and Tebo.

The clergy and regular catechists within each of these districts, either in Convocation or otherwise, shall meet together at such times and places, and under such rules as they may determine upon, to consult and devise measures for the general welfare of the district ; provided always the clerical superintendent of the district, or where there are several clergy, the one having been longest in the missionary field shall be *ex-officio* president of the meeting.

Whenever he deems it proper, or whenever the superintendent missionary, or a majority of the members of the district-meeting, shall desire it, the Bishop shall visit these districts, to set in order any thing which may be wanting, or to aid by his advice the councils of the meeting, and in such districts no new stations shall be opened without the approbation of the Bishop and his Council.

CANON III.

Of Catechists.

No one shall be appointed catechist or teacher in any district, without having previously passed through the preparatory course, and submitted to the examination prescribed by the Bishop and Council.

CANON IV.

Mode of defraying the Expenses of the General Convocation.

The expenses of going to and from Convocation, shall be defrayed by the convocations or churches from which such delegates are appointed ; provided, however, that any deficiency from these sources may be made up by collections or contributions at the places where the Convocation shall meet.

CANON V.

For procuring an Accurate View of Parishes and Missionary Districts.

Every rector of an organized church, and superintendent of a missionary district, shall, one month before the meeting of every general Convocation, deliver or transmit to the Bishop, or, when there is no Bishop, to the President of the Standing Committee, an accurate statement, in writing, of the number of baptisms, confirmations, and burials, in his church or district in the year ending on the first day of January preceding ; the names of places ; where, and how often in each divine service has been held, or the Gospel preached. In the case of organized churches, stating the number of families there are connected with them ; the number of communicants ; stating the changes by addition, removal, death, and suspension ; the number of adults, and children under fourteen years of age ; the number catechised, and on how many Sundays ; whether there be any Sunday-schools, and if any, the number of children and of teachers ; also the amount of Communion alms ; the contributions for Missions, for schools, or church purposes of whatever kind, and generally of all such matters as may throw light on the state of the church or missionary district under his care.

CANON VI.

On Parish Organization and Representation.

To organize a church, there shall be at least twelve communicants connected with the congregation, four of whom shall be males regularly attending church.

The male communicants in the church thus organized shall, on every Easter-Monday, by a majority of votes, elect not more than twelve, nor less than four Vestrymen, to continue in office until their successors shall be elected.

The vestrymen thus elected shall choose from their own body two suitable persons to act as church-wardens for the ensuing year. Should any thing occur to prevent the election on Easter-Monday, it may take place on any subsequent day, designated by the minister of the church, or the wardens in case there is no minister.

The Vestry shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep an account of their proceedings in a blank-book.

CANON VII.

Of the Evidence of the Appointment of Lay-Delegates

The appointment of lay-delegates to the General Convocation shall be certified by the Rector and senior Warden or Superintendent of the Missionary District, and the certificate shall be in form, as follows:

This is to certify that at a meeting of the Vestry of —— Church or Missionary District, in the county of ——, held on ——, day of ——, A. B., who is a communicant in said Church or Missionary District, was appointed lay-delegate to represent the same at the General Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia, and parts adjacent, to be holden on the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——. Signed. A. B.,

Rector or Supt of ——.

C. D., Church-Warden.

Proceedings and Rules of the Standing Committee.

ORPHAN ASYLUM, *April*, 1862.

The Standing Committee, appointed by the Missionary Bishop under the provision of the General Convention in the United States of America, Canon 13, sec. 7, digest of the General Canons of the Church, consisting of Revs. C. C. Hoffman, Thos. J. Thompson, J. G. Auer, and G. W. Gibson, met at this time and place.

On motion, Rev. Mr. Hoffman was elected President; provided that the Bishop, whenever present, be *ex-officio* chairman.

On motion, Rev. G. W. Gibson was appointed secretary, and Rev. J. G. Auer his assistant.

The Committee, thus organized, proceeded to adopt rules for the government of its future action.

On motion, Rule 1, "Of persons wishing to be received as candidates for Orders," was adopted.

On motion, Rule 2, "On the meetings of the Standing Committee," was adopted.

On motion, Rule 3, "On receiving candidates for Orders and Catechists," was adopted.

On motion, Rule 4, "On Superintendents of Missionary Districts," was adopted.

On motion, the Committee adjourned, to meet Wednesday morning, twenty-third instant, at half-past ten o'clock.

Second Day's Session.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Bishop.

On motion, a rule offered by Rev. J. G. Auer, for training catechists and teachers, was received and adopted as the fifth rule of the Standing Committee.

On motion, it was resolved that the Bishop, President of the Standing Committee, and Assistant-Secretary be appointed a Committee to select suitable books for theological students, catechists, teachers, and for the schools of the mission generally, and that the Treasurer be authorized to procure an adequate supply of such books as soon as practicable.

On motion, it was resolved that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay Rev. G. W. Gibson a sum not exceeding seventy-five dollars, to defray the expense of supplying St. Peter's Church, at Caldwell, with the services of the Church for the present year.

On motion, it was resolved that Samuel D. Ferguson having laid before us the testimonials required by the Canons, be, and hereby is, received as a candidate for orders in this church.

On motion, it was resolved that under the provision of the general Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, United States of America, for the trial of ministers, under the jurisdiction of a foreign missionary Bishop, the Standing Committee hereby select the Constitution and Canons of the diocese of Delaware for their guide, in the trial of clergymen.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of the General Convocation, together with the Rules adopted by the Standing Committee, be published under the supervision of the Bishop, and that a copy of such publication be furnished to each member of the Convocation.

On motion, the Standing Committee adjourned. G. W. GIBSON,

Secretary of the Standing Committee.

Rules adopted by the Standing Committee of the Missionary Jurisdiction of Liberia and parts adjacent.

RULE I.

Of Persons wishing to be received as Candidates for Orders.

Any person desirous to become a candidate for Orders, shall make application, in writing, to the Bishop or Standing Committee, stating his age, and giving some account of his life.

RULE II.

Meetings of the Standing Committee.

There shall be a meeting of the Standing Committee whenever called by the Bishop; or in his absence, by the President.

RULE III.

On receiving Candidates for Orders and Catechists.

Where the admission of candidates for Orders is concerned, the concurrence of the Bishop or President, with two members of the Committee, shall be requisite.

But in cases where the appointment of catechists and teachers is to be made, the concurrence of the Bishop, or, in his absence, the President, with one member of the Standing Committee, shall be sufficient.

RULE IV.

Of Superintendents.

The Superintendents of Missionary Districts are at liberty to make such changes in their districts as they may deem advisable, provided they report the same at an early period to the Bishop, or, in his absence, to the President of the Standing Committee for his sanction.

RULE V.

Qualifications of Catechists.

1. Short account of any book of the Bible, (writer, time, contents) Pinnock's Analysis.

2. Acquaintance with the historical part, so as to be able to relate any important event, or history of a remarkable person.

3. Explanation of any article of the Apostolical Creed, and full understanding of the Catechism.

4. Reading and writing English, and the native language, with fluency in translating from the English Bible.

5. Rudiments of Arithmetic, (till Rule of Three,) of Geography, particularly that of Palestine; of Church History; singing simple tunes of the Hymns and Psalms of the Church.

6. Acquaintance with the simplest rules for preaching, and ability to expound Scriptures in a sound, well-ordered, practical way.

Of Teachers.

One, two, and three, as above.

4. As above, but in greater perfection, and English Grammar and Native Grammar added.

5. As above, but in greater perfection and higher style; also Universal History, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Music, (if possible,) Drawing, (if possible,) added.

6. Acquaintance with "the principles of teaching," and ability to catechise children in a simple, but instructive and interesting manner.

Both catechists and teachers should procure a testimony of their pastor, stating their intellectual and practical powers and abilities, as well as their conduct in general.

Remarks.

Do not let us set our standard too low, neither let us be too kind in examinations.

Let the *word of God* be the prominent point in schools, and the bearing-point in examinations; it will inspire our young men with a desire for sacred employment, and enable them for it.

On each Convocation, some time shall be spent for instructing and improving catechists and teachers in general. All possible help and advice shall be given by scriptural intercourse at all times, always in connection with the proceedings at the occasional meetings, and as a fruit of them.

Bohlen Station shall, as soon as possible, afford a quiet asylum for all that are desirous to fit themselves for teachers. Also instruction in homeletics, etc., shall be given.

Colonists and natives should be (will be) invited. This depends on the means and accommodations of the said station, and waits for the sanction of the Standing Committee.

The Lord bless Africa!

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. Auer.

CHINA.

Extract of a Letter from Bishop Boone.

SHANGHAI, *May 3d*, 1862.

WE have nothing new. The English and French are steadily drifting into a war with the rebels — the best thing for China, perhaps, that can happen. Expeditions of English and French troops go out from Shanghai every week to drive the rebels from the towns around us; and I do hope we shall soon have them sent to a distance; but, best of all, to drive them out of Nanking, and to break their power.

There is great mortality at Shanghai just now. Small-pox, measles, and typhus and typhoid fevers are carrying off hundreds. A large number of foreigners here have had the small-pox. A case has occurred (of a native child) in our yard; but we have all been graciously spared. It did not spread.

Nothing new from Mr. and Mrs. Keith. When we last heard, they expected to go to San Francisco; Mrs. K. to go on to New-York, and Mr. K. to return to us if the state of her health would allow of it.

Mr. Schereschewsky proposes going to Peking with Mr. Burlingame and Dr. Williams. I am very anxious for him to reside there for two or three years, to perfect himself in the language. He is well calculated to have influence among the literary class.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, at Chefoo, are doing well.

Mr. Keith's absence throws a heavy burden upon me. We don't like to give up the press and turn the boys off who have learned to work it; and it is no sinecure to find copy for a press in Chinese, to correct proofs, and see after all the minutiæ of matters. Mr. Thomson is coming out of the city for the summer, and he will give me help.

Letter from Rev. C. Keith.

By the following letter, we learn that Mr. and Mrs. Keith have reached San Francisco, an event which the above letter from Bishop Boone led us to expect. It will be seen, however, that Mrs. Keith was in exceedingly feeble health. They were to continue their journey to New-York so soon as circumstances permit:

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 27th*, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: I suppose this will reach you in advance of my last, sent by way of Shanghai. If so, it will be the first information you will get of our voyage. We found that Mrs. Keith's health only grew worse in Japan, and that the only resource was to try a trip home by California. Just as we had made up our minds to go back to Hong Kong to seek a vessel there, we happily heard of this bark, (the Rival,) and by favor of one of the passengers secured a passage. Mrs. Keith was so weak, she had to be brought on board in a bed, and has not yet been able to leave her berth; indeed, she can not turn in it without assistance; yet I hope her system is in somewhat better condition than when we left. We have had a quick and comfortable voyage of thirty days, and the captain and other passengers have been kind and sympathizing.

Saturday, June 28th. — The few lines on the other page were written yesterday as we were coming up to our anchorage, so as to be ready in case any thing should occur to prevent my writing before the mail left. I find now that I may be detained on board nearly all or all day, as the wind is too strong to allow us to take Mrs. Keith off in a boat, and the vessel is not yet alongside the wharf. I expected to stay, while here, with Mr. Loomis, but received a note this morning to inform me that he was to leave on account of ill-health, on Monday, and conveying me an invitation to stay with Mrs. Kip (the Bishop being absent) while here. We accordingly expect to go there so soon as circumstances permit Mrs. Keith to be moved.

Our stay here will be only until she can recruit sufficiently to travel, which, I hope, may be in two or three weeks. I will try and write you particularly by what steamer we shall come, if I find it is possible.

Monday, June 30th.—We were brought safely, by the kindness of some gentlemen, to Mrs. Kip's on Saturday night, and are most comfortably established here. It is too soon to say about Mrs. Keith's health yet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE following communication is copied from the New-York *Journal of Commerce:*

The Civil War in China.

THE Taiping rebellion in China is undergoing a new phase. The proximity of the insurgents to the commercial ports, their invasion of the new trading districts recently opened on the banks of the Yang-tsze-Kiang, and their menace of the silk and tea regions, all these circumstances tend to involve more deeply every day the foreign residents, till at length political affairs there have become much complicated. The British authorities, especially, are participating to a very active extent in the efforts of the Imperialists against the rebels, notwithstanding the often expressed determination of the British government to preserve the strictest neutrality in the Chinese insurrection. The purpose of the French, as well as the British, is now declared to be to expel the rebels from the neighborhood of Shanghai, and to follow up this success by aggressive movements on other points, as at Soochow, Nankin, and elsewhere. This plan calls out some severe strictures from the Hong Kong newspaper editors, who seem anxious to avoid collision with the rebels if possible. As the latter have the power to devastate the tea and silk districts, there is reasonable fear that acts of retaliation may be resorted to, and a war, now comparatively insignificant, grow into large proportions, with blasting effects upon commerce, to preserve which is a primary consideration. In discoursing upon the present condition of affairs, the Hong Kong *Trade Report* of the 26th April says, after speaking of the recent successes in driving the Taiping forces from the neighborhood of Shanghai:

"The alarming feature in the case, however, is the sudden and enormous influx of the Taipings upon the Yang-tsze-Kiang. The city of Nankin alone was reïnforced by an army no less than 300,000 strong. Steamers on the passage from Hankow to Shanghai report having seen *many towns and cities on fire*, after having been sacked by the Taipings. The wretched inhabitants lined the banks of the river in many places, and were constructing rafts of furniture, and boats of casks. At page 6 will be found some verbatim extracts of these authentic reports. [Embraced in this article.—EDS.] The notices from Nankin contained in the same page are written by parties inimical to the insurgents, and although there are rumors of Imperial successes, still it is abundantly clear, from the statements of the writers of these notices, eye-witnesses at Nankin, that the Imperial troops are as little able to cope with the Taipings as they ever were.

"Therefore the danger to foreign interests becomes apparent, and is imminent. Really the Taiping contingent at Shanghai falls into insignificance when compared with their immense armies at a variety of other places where they appear to have sprung out of the earth. If the foreign forces at Shanghai can be kept there to protect the city against the bodies of Taipings who continue to menace it at a distance, the probability is that the retaliatory measures which the rebels are adopting will intensify the calamities to which the country has been so long subject. And even should a portion of the foreign force be detached to assist the Imperialists up the Yang-tsze, there is nothing to prevent the Taipings from carrying out their threat of overrunning the silk and tea districts, nor of carrying their fearful depredations into the very heart of the empire. Even at Canton considerable apprehensions are entertained of their approach. At Shanghai there would appear to be some misgivings about the coming supply of silk; the price for the refuse remaining stock of last season is rising, and every bag brought to market at Japan is eagerly bought up."

The *Trade Report* also describes in detail the recent conflicts between the Europeans and the insurgents, in which Col. Ward acted a conspicuous part. First, is an account of an expedition against the Taipings, which started from Shanghai April 3d. This consisted of about two thousand men, English and French. In the conflict which ensued, the rebels were soon put to flight; but on its return, the Chinese contingent of one thousand men, under Col. Ward, which had been detained on the road, came up and resolved to attack another rebel encampment not far distant, formed of a stockade, approach to which was by a narrow bridge. Ward's men rushed boldly over the bridge, but were repulsed by a heavy fire from the barri-

cade. This attempt to take it by storm was repeated several times, when five officers and seventy men were placed *hors du combat.*

The second combined naval and military expedition, which left Shanghai April 17th, was more successful. It comprised two thousand four hundred men, (including four hundred of Ward's disciplined Chinese,) and fourteen guns, and was directed against the strong rebel post at Choo-foo. The works were found to consist of stockades, surrounded by three belts of palisades, two wet ditches, etc., with loop-holed houses inside of the intrenchments, one of the latter being an octagonal brick tower, connected by a covered way with a large, fortified Joss-house. A heavy cross-fire was opened with French rifled guns and artillery, while Ward's skirmishers attacked the flanks, making dreadful havoc. The enemy were shortly after seen retreating in three parallel columns to the eastward, toward the walled city of Chunza. Heavy naval guns were brought to bear on the retreating mass, with terrible effect.

The abandoned camp was rich in loot of all kinds.

"As the houses were ransacked, great quantities of valuable jewels, gold, silver, dollars and costly dresses were found, which was fair *loot* to the officers and men. One blue-jacket found 1600 dollars, and several soldiers upward of 500 each, while many picked up gold ear-rings, bangles and others ornaments, set with pearls and precious stones. It was a glorious day of *looting* for every body, and we hear that one party, who discovered the Taiping treasury chest, with several thousand dollars in it, after loading himself to his heart's content, was obliged to give some of them away to lighten his pockets, which were heavier than he could well bear—a marked case of *l'embarras des richesses.* The rebel stud of ponies was well supplied also, and many of the soldiers rode back with their booty to the place of embarkation. About five P.M., the Naval brigade, the 99th, the French, and the 5th Bombay regiment, returned, leaving the 22d Punjaub regiment to hold the town during the night and to set fire to the stockade, which burned so fiercely, that it lighted the whole country south of Shanghai within view of the settlement. By this time the tide had risen sufficiently to float the boats left down the creek, where the guns were landed, and they were easily got on board the gunboats. The whole force then reëmbarked, and returned safely next morning.

"At an approximate estimate, there could not have been less than eight thousand adult Taiping rebels in this camp, out of whom about five hundred were killed and three hundred taken prisoners. It is satisfactory to know that among the killed there were some of the chiefs, and that few pressed men became victims. They were chiefly long-haired fighting men who were slain."

To show the terrible devastation occasioned in the valley of the Yangtsze by the Taiping rebellion, we copy the following account of the burning of several populous cities, on the 2d April last:

"The rebel forces occupied the hills from the Kien-hien pagoda toward Tgih-kang, and the Imperial war-junks were blazing away at them from the river opposite the city of Kien-hien. *The banks of the river for miles were crowded with people, and the entire country in flames.* The city of Tieh-kiang was entirely destroyed. Further down, the Taipings were in possession of Sauchau village and creek, and were marching upon the town opposite Point Haines. From Woohu the river-banks were again crowded with people seeking refuge; boats came off to foreign vessels, as they passed, for conveyance of passengers. Further down again, the rebel city of Hochow was being attacked by the Imperial forces, and large fires in every direction were observed. Rebel forces were crossing from Thai-ping-foo in large numbers to reïnforce their army. The western shore of Nankin Reach was lined with people, apparently all villagers, ready for embarkment. On the third of April, the rebel forces were burning the city of Eching, fifteen miles above Chin-kaing-foo. The whole of the suburbs were reduced to ashes, and every surrounding village and hamlet were in flames. A portion of the city was reserved by the Taipings for their encampment, where their flags were in large numbers, and their forces were not a half a mile from the bank of the river, which was thronged with thousands of people and covered with tons of furniture. The river was filled with junks, and the opposite shore crowded with the refugees. The Imperial war-junks were overladen with inhabitants demanding protection. Boats were so hard to be obtained, that the people were building rafts of tables and chairs and shop-furniture, and some were scull-

ing and paddling in tubs. The steamer Hellespont, with a brig alongside, lay abreast of an inclosure filled with firewood, which was safe. The American and Messrs. Howard & Co.'s flags were flying in the inclosure. At Chin-kaing-foo a daily attack of the rebels was expected."

A Hong Kong paper, in attempting to vindicate the rebels from the charge of barbarity, as compared with the Imperialist forces, thus refers to a recent affair at Chusan:

"The notorious ex-pirate chief, Apack, is the Imperial Admiral on the Chusan station. It seems that he suspected a number of people of being rebels. He adopted the old Imperial rule of decapitating first and trying after, actually cutting off upward of *three hundred men's heads* '*at one sitting.*' There was no fight, attack, or even menace; the heads simply strewed the beach."

Such is civil war in China.

Death of Missionaries.

"When the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come."—Mark 4: 29.

"Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are already white to the harvest.

"And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathered fruit into life eternal; that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together.

"And herein is that saying true, One soweth and another reapeth.

"I send you to reap, that whereon ye bestowed no labor; other men labored, and ye are entered into their labors."—John 4: 35, 36.

"Unto you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given."—Matt. 13: 2.

The last of these texts reveals the high privilege of the children of God. To them alone "it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven." To others it is not given. Not that even these favored ones can comprehend the whole plan of the providence and government of the Infinite. But to such the principles of that government are clearly revealed; and those principles are illustrated by so many and such various examples as to leave little doubt about their general application.

The sudden death of Mr. N. S. Harris, one of our most talented and active catechists and candidates for Orders, which has just occurred, seems at first view perplexing. But though we may not know all the reasons for his early removal, it is satisfactory to know that it is not contrary, but according to the revealed laws of the kingdom of heaven.

Two objects Christ has in view in calling men into his kingdom; namely, the sanctification of the individual, and through him to sanctify and save others.

The process in accomplishing the former object is distinctly stated by the Divine Husbandman; so is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed in the ground. And should sleep and rise night and day the seed should spring up, and grow up he knoweth not how. For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come. The individual soul, born the word by the operation of the Holy Ghost, and sanctified more and more by the rains and dews of heavenly grace to maturity, is then transferred to the heavenly garner.—*Cavalla Messenger.*

INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. H. Ernst Schmid, Missionary Physician to Japan, arrived in New-York on the 1st July. His health is much improved.

Funds are greatly needed in this Department of the missionary work. According to present prospects, the Foreign Committee will be obliged to report to the Board of Missions, at its meeting in October, a large deficiency. The high rates of exchange are likely to add materially to the embarrassments of the treasury.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from June 15th to July 15th, 1862.

New-Hampshire.

Portsmouth—St. John's Ladies' Miss. Soc., for Africa,	$25 00	
Wakefield—Youths' Miss. Soc., to ed. a boy in care of Miss Griswold, Af.,	10 00	$35 00

Rhode-Island.

Bristol—St. Michael's Ladies' Benevolent Soc., for Af.,	50 00	
Newport—Zion S. S., quarterly payment for ed. Alex. Griswold, Af.,	5 00	
Warren—St. Mark's S. S., semi-annual Offering, ½,	7 00	62 00

Connecticut.

Fairfield—St. Paul's, a S. S. scholar,	3 00	
Guilford—Christ, ½,	15 00	
Litchfield—St. Michael's S. S., for ed. of a child in Af., $22; Gen'l, $12.69,	34 69	
New-Haven—St. Thomas' S. S., ½,	30 00	
Norwich—C. A. R.,	2 00	84 69

Vermont.

Manchester—Miss Lemira Hard, for Af.		1 00

Massachusetts.

Dorchester—St. Mary's Whitsunday Offering,	65 00	
Northampton—St. John's, $13; S. S., for Af., $20,	33 00	98 00

New-York.

Brooklyn—St. Ann's Infant S. S., to ed. a boy in care of Miss Griswold, Africa,	20 00	
Castleton—Trinity,	15 00	
Hudson—Christ,	11 05	
Little Neck—Zion, $31.44; S. Sch., $17.50, (Af., $44.04; Gen'l, $4.90,)	48 94	
Manhasset—Christ,	50 00	
New-York—Trinity, for Africa,	250 00	
Miss E. C. Jay, for China,	100 00	
Anonymous,	10 15	
A young one of the flock,	1 00	
White Plains—Grace, for scholarship in Africa, $20; China, $5,	25 00	531 14

New-Jersey.

Elizabeth—St. John's,	46 72	
Jersey City—Grace, for Africa,	1 00	
Madison—Grace S. S.,	19 50	
New-Brunswick—Children's Hoffman's Soc., for Af.,	2 00	
A friend,	1 00	70 22

Pennsylvania.

Bloomsburg—St. Paul's,	10 50	
Manayunk—St. David's, for China and Japan, $12; Africa, $8,	20 00	
Minersville—St. Paul's S. S., $4.67; W., 66c.,	5 33	
**Moyamensing.*		
Oxford—Trinity,	7 00	
Philadelphia—Rev. W. H. D. Hatton, Chap. 1st Rifles, for Japan,	2 00	
St. Andrew's S. S., members of Bp. Boone's Class, for China,	10 00	
Nativity, for two scholarships in Cape Palmas Orphan Asylum, $150; support of W. Hobart and J. Lingard Bryan, $50; for Hospital, $5,	205 00	
Pittsburgh—St. James' S. S., for Af.,	11 15	
Pottstown—Christ,	20 00	290 98

Maryland.

Baltimore—St. Peter's Ladies' Sewing Soc.,	$100 00	
Cecil Co.—North Elk, Mrs. R. S. Evans,	2 00	
Havre de Grace—St. John's S. S.,	5 50	
Washington, D. C.—C. L., for China, $7.50; Africa, $7.50,	15 00	$122 50

Virginia.

Advice has been received from Bp. Boone of the payment to him of £50. sent, *via* England, by Mr. G. D. Fisher, Treasurer in Virginia, for missions of Episcopal Church.		250 00

Ohio.

Cleveland—St. John's S. S., for Af.,	35 00	
Columbus—Trinity Ch., for Africa, $55.61; China, $55.62,	111 23	
Gambier—Harcourt Par.,	100 00	
Bexley Hall Miss. Soc.,	33 00	279 23

Illinois.

Decatur—St. John's,		3 50

Kentucky.

Lexington—Christ,	125 00	
Louisville—St. Paul's, a member, $25; do., $5,	30 00	155 00

Michigan.

Ann Arbor—St. Andrew's S. S., for Orph. Asyl., Cape Palmas, $1.88; Hospital, $5.48; Gen'l, $2.28,		9 64

Missouri.

St. Louis—Christ S. S., for Af.,	80 00	
Weston—Rev. I. Koch, $3; Mrs. I. Koch, $2; Little Charles, for African children, $1,	6 00	86 00

Wisconsin.

Mineral Point—Trinity,		5 00

Iowa.

Iowa City—Orphans' Home, ½,		1 00

California.

San Francisco—Ch. Advent S. S., Missionary Classes,		27 25

Oregon.

Eugene City—Rev. J. McCormac, through Am. Ch. Miss. Soc.,		4 00

Miscellaneous.

Anonymous,	126 04	
"	25 00	151 04

Legacies.

Mass., Boston—Legacy of late Susanna Stephens, through Bp. Eastburn,		50 00
Total,		$2,317 19
Amount previously acknowledged,		$43,093 79
Total, since Oct. 1st, 1861,		$45,410 98

* The acknowledgment of $60, in the June Number, from *Moyamensing*, for education of Wm. Bacon Stevens, should have read *Manayunk*, for education of Wm. Bell Stephens.